

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

WHOLE NO 456.

harmful circle of home, is a necessity to the effect of the scene. The immediate surroundings of the spot of our birth and childhood attach to the memory through all time; they are too hallowed ever to be forgotten. Heaven designed that home should be a

berished spot, the man would be untrue to all the higher and nobler instincts of his nature if it were not so. The last passion which grows cold in the human breast is the love of home and kindred. Even the savage, dead to sympathy as his heart is for the white man, cherishes an almost idolatrous reverence for

is hunting-grounds and the graves of his
ancestors. This sacred principle of veneration
for home and its cherished objects run
all thro' the lower, and higher grades of hu-
manity. It obtains as much in the humble
plottage of the poor and depleted as in the
splendid mansions of the opulent and the great.

And why should it not be so? It was here we were born; there we spent the days and mingled in the well-remembered scenes of childhood. With such holy and hallowing memories attaching to that sacred place, why should we not love and venerate it? Why should not mellowing and sweet-

The sentiment is universally received, that there's no place like home.³³ We conclude

I've wandered over through many a clime where
flowers of beauty grew—
Where all was blissful to the heart, all lovely to
the view :
I've seen them in their twilight pride, and in

their dress of morn,
But none appeared so sweet to me as the spot
where I was born"

He Died Poor.

"It was a sad funeral to me," said the
preacher—"the saddest I have attended for

'That of Edmondson?'

'Yes.'

'How did he die?'

'Poor—poor as poverty; his life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the

'Patient as a Christian; enduring as a martyr,' was the answer. 'Poor man! He was worthy of a better fate. He ought to

'No, sir; he died poor as I have just said. Nothing that he put his hand to ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to

"No," he left nothing behind," was replied. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of the estate."

'And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity,' remarked another.

'Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no earthly aid is to be seen,' said one, 'and that is something.'

'And high trust, manly 'courage, herold
'Then he died rich,' was the emphatic de-
claration; 'richer than the millionaire who
went to his long home the same day a mis-
erable pauper, - that is the truth.'

rather a triumphal procession! Not the funeral of a human clod, but the ceremonial attendant of an angel,—Did not succeed! Why his whole life was a series of success.

no doubt the victor's crown is on his brow. Any grasping, scullion, selfish man with a share of brains, may gather in money, and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred can bravely conquer in the battle of life as Edmondson has conquered and step forth from the ranks of men, a Christian.

True Love.

'Henry, dost thou love me dearest ?'
'Why asked thou, Helenora ?'
'Not that I fear the answer, dearest Hen-

“Ask the stars if they love to twinkle, or
the flowers if they love to smell, or the rose
to bloom. Love you! Aye, as the birds
love to warble, or the breeze to waft its bal-
my influence—why askest thou me, flannel

"Because my soul is grieved; care has
 overcast the joy which once spread sunshiny
 over thy face; anguish sits upon thy brow,
 and yet your Helenora knoweth not the
 cause. Tell me, my aching heart, why
 oppresses my soul—has mutton stew?"

“I’ve, my Helenora—thank the gods!—
 I but my credit’s sell. Patterson, from
 is day forth sells for cash.”
 Helenora faints, screeches, and falls into
 her husband’s arms, who, in the anguish of
 the moment, seizes a knife and stabs him—
 “‘t’wer the left.”

The famous crystal throne which Shah Jehan counted among the most valuable of the splendid trophies which adorned his palace, has been sent to England in the *Albion*. But little is known of its history prior to its having come into his possession.

Subsequently, on the taking of Delhi by the
Mahrattas, they made a great effort to de-
stroy it by fire, but succeeded only in injur-
ing its appearance, the heat of which it was
objected having caused it to crack and open
in seams. It consists of a single mass
of rock crystal, two feet in height, and

(15) The Pembroke Observer says that in a winter season the mail matter from Pembroke to Stranford—only seven miles distance—is carried to Arnprior, from thence to Innes and Cobden.

New Advertisements.

Cash for Pork—James Nixon.
To Let—Dr. Bentley.
Cattle—Mr. R. S. Sney.
Sheep—Mr. R. S. Sney.
Valuable Farm for Sale—Joseph Gould.
New and Old Patterns of Medicine Combined.
—G. A. Carter.
Notes—Singer—Hannish Sney.
Building Lots for Sale—Thos. Canon.
Gardens—R. B. Joy.
Cattle—Nota Lot.
Watch and Clock Maker—J. W. Keetch.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Moving South.
Express Train do. 8.40 a.m.
Mail Train do. 6.55 p.m.
Moving North.
Mail Train do. 9.10 a.m.
Express Train do. 6.55 p.m.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, November 10, 1860.

General Summary.

Remember the School Meeting in the Court House, to-morrow (Saturday) night—See Posters.

The Knight of Dundee, Sir Allan MacNab, is to be the Ministerial Candidate in the constituency lately represented by Col. Prince.

Mr. James Nixon announces to-day that he has engaged in pork operations, and will continue to buy during the season, all that can be offered. See advertisement.

The Northern R. R. is doing a tremendous trade this fall. Our buyers find considerable difficulty in obtaining necessary cars to carry off the produce purchased at this place.

We are requested to state that the minutes of the Christian Conference were mailed to the respective parties and churches, this week—except for the churches in King, East, West and North Guilford and Whitechurch. The latter named places will obtain them from Mr. B. W. Howard.

A public meeting will be held in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Prospect Street, on Monday evening next, in connection with the Upper Canada Tract Society. Mr. Nathan, the agent, and other gentlemen, are expected to deliver addresses. Claret to be taken at 7 o'clock. All friendly to the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

For two or three weeks we have received "The Weekly Commercial Report" of Messrs. F. & F. Leeming, Commission Merchants, 28, St. Nicholas Street, Montreal. To western merchants this is a valuable document. We would suggest to its publishers the propriety of having it once or twice a week in the week, for the convenience of western buyers in the Montreal market.

Elsewhere to-day we give publicity to a communication animating upon the acts of the Council, and although we do not exactly coincide with the writer's views, and consider him rather partial in not telling the whole story, and giving the public a few of the shortcomings of Messrs. Hunter and Wallis, also, yet we have ever allowed the free use of our columns in discussing public questions of interest, and criticizing the actions of public men, and therefore give it a place. We shall probably tell some things on the other side after the remainder of the article appears.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the County Ag. Society, held in Newmarket last Saturday, it was resolved to invite Prof. Buckland of Toronto, to be present at the Annual meeting and deliver an Address before the members of the Society. This is an important move in the right direction, and we hope the farming community generally will appreciate the efforts of the Directors and assemble in large numbers on that occasion. The meeting will take place during the third week in January next—the precise day will be announced by hand bill.

A Word with Farmers.

Progression, whether in the arts, trades, or sciences, is the order of the day and age in which we live. Our era is one of transition and continual change. Hackneyed notions are being overthrown by a ruthless hand; while the conditions of life are becoming modified in a thousand different ways. It is quite within the recollection of many of the early settlers of this country, when the first successful steamboat floated upon our waters; and only some twenty-one or two years since, the iron horse bounded with very speed over the first railroad track on this continent. Sixteen years ago the telegraph became a fixed fact, and enabled the mercantile community to transact business thousands of miles off, as quick as thought, and hear the result of negotiations conceived and entered into only an hour previous, while making dinner. Our improved means of transit—of manufacturing—of producing, and our progress in mechanical agencies, call for feelings of mingled pride and satisfaction; and it is only by comparison, so unconsciously and steadily has been our onward march, that we can fully realize the rapid strides the country is making in intellectual and mechanical greatness. Who would have fancied half a century ago, that the moon could be made to take its own portrait?—or that the "god of day" could be employed, through the appliances of skillful agencies, to paint the most gorgeous scenery, or sketch the most life-like pictures of human physiognomy? Yet, these things are being accomplished in our day, and the field of discovery is boundless and free. Who can all the result of the appliances of powerful creative minds, during the next fifty years, in chemistry, light, heat, magnetism, and electricity, or the rewards of the faithful students of physical science? By the aid of our noble school system, public libraries, and a free press, the means of acquiring knowledge is very great; while the intellectual activities of the age is being quickened. Progress is the order of the day; and the man or the community that will not keep pace with the times, must inevitably be buried in the debris of obsolescence, or sink into mediocrity. The press, to a very great extent, will prevent this; ever and anon presenting new subjects for thought and investigation, and paying the way for the exercise of the human intellect upon unexplored spheres, thus preventing stagnation or inactivity.

But while invention has succeeded invention; and while mechanics and the trades in general have increased their means of rapid production, and quadrupled their means of manufacturing, let us ask the question—Does agricultural science present the same marked progress? Are farmers, as a general thing, as ready to take advantage of recent discoveries, or make use of new appliances for the cultivation of their fields, or shortening the time of fitting their stock for the shambles? Do our Agricultural Societies pursue the wisest policy known, in order that the best interests of those concerned may be advanced, and the truest principles of husbandry developed? As a general thing, are we not more ready to find fault with past transactions and deficiencies, than apply ourselves in providing or pointing out remedies? For instance, take the last exhibition in Newmarket and King. We have heard complaints with regard to the judges—their appointment and qualifications. Well, how can a change be made calculated for the better? If the Directors appoint them, nine times out of ten, the best qualified are the most likely to be exhibitors. If we send to other Associations for Judges—the question generally turns—not upon the best and most qualified men, but who will go! We have had to do with these Societies for years, and during our experience, no one thing gave the various Boards of Directors more anxious thought, than the appointment of Judges. Very often, too, when a good selection was made, something turned up that one or two in each class could not attend, and others had to be supplied—qualified or not—according to circumstances, and as could be obtained on the ground. That it is an evil, very much militating against our annual exhibitions, no one will pretend to deny; but where is the remedy? The crippled resources of the Associations, prevent sending to a very great distance for competent men; and if we select judges at home, they are everlastingly subject to the charge of favoritism, by narrow-minded and selfish competitors. We present these facts to those so ready to find fault, and put the question—Where is the remedy?

But to the point, in regard to agricultural progress and greatness. Do we, as a community, pursue the wisest policy, by fostering Township Societies, at the expense of, or creating sectional feelings and local jealousies against what may be considered the Parent Association—the County Society? Are we not crippling the usefulness of both organizations, and bringing into contempt the very means instituted to advance agricultural interests? And by not liberally sustaining and promoting these Societies, do we not say—in actions that speak louder than words—that we have little faith in the good they are likely to accomplish?

Again, would it not be a wise policy on the part of the agricultural community to adopt some method by which the premiums could be largely increased in amount? We very well recollect the hub-bub that was created by the Illinois people, when \$3,000 was offered for the best plowing-machine, to be worked by steam on the prairies. The policy was denounced as an outrageous one—altogether an unwarranted expenditure. But what was the result? No less than seven competitors entered the field, and 60,000 people were brought to the fair. Mind was brought in contact with mind, and the rust of prejudice got a rub that changed the current of public opinion. In speaking of these plows, the Philadelphia *Observer* says, "We shall expect to see plows, and harrows, and drills, following one another in such order, that, while before the engine all is the wild, unbroken land of prairie grass, behind them is the sown field, waiting only the effect of a little sunshine and of shelter to reverse the entire picture of desolation caused by the sword and the armies of man. Then is said 'Behold them! the wilderness and desolation;' now it will be the wilderness before and the garden behind, blossoming as the rose."

We recollect, too, the effect produced a few years ago in the County of Wellington, by the Society offering a premium of \$20 or \$30 for the best Agricultural Station. Previous to that time it was difficult for farmers to suit themselves; but a decisive policy on the part of the Directors produced quite a revolution. Gentlemen residing in Guilford and its immediate vicinity immediately imported through bed animals—horses, cattle, and sheep; and a new impulse was given to agriculture in general.

Well, says one, What do you propose, in order to increase the interest in North York? In answer, we would suggest the doing away of the Plowing Match in the County Society altogether, as each Township Branch holds one, and adding the funds usually paid in premiums, to the prizes awarded Stations, Bulls and Brood Mares. The Directors would be able to classify animals—and much more general satisfaction would then be given.

We would also suggest the uniting of the funds of the Township Societies of East Guilford and Whitechurch with the County, and hold one grand exhibition. Premiums could then be offered worth mentioning, and the list of articles could be very much extended. Instead of about \$500, being offered as was the case at present year, over \$1,000 would be placed on the Prize List. This is the course pursued in Durham, and we believe, in the Township of York with the West Riding Agricultural Society. When we take into account the working expenses connected with these two branch societies—East Guilford and Whitechurch—we believe they were only able to offer about \$50 each, in premiums. The list is extremely very circumscribed, and prizes confined to animals and a few of the principal descriptions of grain and seeds; and as a consequence, the prizes are carried off by a few—the exhibition ends in dissatisfaction, and no one sees the utility of these associations; whereas if united with the County, every member would have the opportunity of competing for the extended list of premiums that would then be offered; and by the County Society adopting the suggestions we made, every week, and pay but one cash premium to any one class to each successful competitor—the prizes would be extended, and agriculturists would profit by what they could see and hear in coming in contact and discussing with hundreds of their brother farmers. The fact is, we must crawl out of our sectional

prejudices and local jealousies—a more enlarged view of matters in general must be taken, before we gain that standard of agricultural greatness it should be our pride and glory to attain. We have the wealth—we have the soil, and possess the facilities requisite to make North York second to none in the Province. Shall we, as a community, profit by the past? Or shall we sink into perfect indifference and apathy? Let our actions show we are determined to push forward the wheel of agricultural science and progress.

Newmarket Council.

A meeting of the Village Council took place on Monday evening last. All the members present—the Mayor in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

A petition was presented by John Culverwell praying for a refreshment Saloon License; also, from a number of inhabitants, praying the Council to grant said license.

Mr. Smith moved the petition lie on the table. No second.

Dr. Hunter moved the Council into a Committee of the Whole upon the petition—seconded by Mr. Wallis—Carried.

Mr. Smith moved that the Committee on By-Laws be instructed to bring in a By-Law providing for virtualizing houses and refreshment saloons; and that the committee rise and report this resolution—Carried.

Committee rose and received the report.—On the question for adopting the report, Mr. Smith objected. He was opposed to granting a saloon license, and as this Council had not affirmed the principle whether they would do so or not, he thought it was giving the By-Law Committee a great deal of work that might be lost labor. He considered saloons a very great injury to the community. He would move that the report be not adopted. Besides, a counter-petition had just been laid upon the table, very numerous and respectfully signed, and he was not disposed to decide the question until that petition was properly before the Council.

Dr. Hunter wished to know if the remarks of Mr. Smith did not equally apply to taverns; yet he had no conscientious scruples about giving a license to the lower extremity of the village—a place where a tavern was not needed. He believed if the law was stringent and then put in force, no danger was to be apprehended.

Mr. Wallis could not see that any more evil was to be apprehended from a saloon than from a tavern; besides the advantages of other refreshments made it desirable for young men.

Mr. Davidson coincided with Mr. Wallis' view, and was prepared to give the license asked for. He thought also with Dr. Hunter. They should make the law stringent and enforce it. They could not shut their eyes to the fact that drinking was going on at shops, and by granting saloon licenses, this evil might be done away with.

Mr. Smith thought the very argument advanced by those in favor of granting the license, were the strongest that could be adduced against doing so. They admitted the evil—they admitted such houses tended to demoralize the community; now, why were they disposed to continue this evil?

Mr. Davidson could not see that the evil would be lessened by allowing a monopoly. Why should one man have privileges not granted to another?

Mr. Sutherland said he was a Son of Temperance and should be glad to see no license granted at all; but while the law recognized them, he should be disposed to grant licenses to all respectable parties applying. He thought by this means the evil would correct itself, as by so doing it would soon become unprofitable. At the present time shops sold by the glass, and taverns exceeded their limits; and he thought with others of this Council, that to grant the license would not increase the drinking of the village. It was difficult to reach those parties evading the law. He would grant the license under a stringent By-Law, and if it was violated, punish the guilty severely.

On motion, the rules of order were suspended in order to allow the presentation of a counter-petition.

Dr. Hunter moved, seconded by Mr. Davidson that said petition lie over until next meeting of Council.—Carried.

The question for the adoption of the report, instructing the By-Law Committee to bring in a By-Law, provided the law would permit, was then put and adopted.

Dr. Hunter presented a second report from the Road and Bridge Committee, which caused, as usual, a good deal of cross-firing and personal invective.

On motion of Mr. Smith it was referred back to be certified by the Inspector.

After ordering the payment of a couple of accounts, the Council adjourned.

Thanksgiving Day.

By royal proclamation in the official Gazette of Saturday, Thursday, the 6th of December next, has been appointed by the Administrator of the Government, as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the manifold blessings which the Province has received at His hands, and especially for the late abundant harvest. The proclamation earnestly exhorts the people of the whole Province to observe reverentially and devoutly the said day of Thanksgiving.

We presume all business will be suspended on that day in Newmarket; and no doubt the Council will instruct our Reeve to issue a proclamation to that effect. We shall announce the Friday previous, what churches will hold religious services in Newmarket, at that occasion—and at what hour.

Magistrates' Court.

THE REEVE D. SUTHERLAND, ESQ., AND R. H. SMITH, ESQ., PRESIDING.

On Monday last Francis McKindley was charged before the above with abstracting a quantity of under-clothing from the clothes of Mr. Wm McMaster, on the night of the 21st ult.

A large number of witnesses were sworn during the investigation; and from the evidence we learn that the prisoner took the clothes—put them in bags, and carried them to the residence of Mr. Robert Murry, where he had, for some time back, kept his trunk.—On Saturday last while Mr. Murry was cleaning the room in which the bags were thrown, he found they contained wet clothes, and on examination, discovered the name of "Mc-

Melancholy Occurrence.

Considerable excitement in the public mind, in the Old Survey of King, was aroused on account of the sudden death of a child named George Willson—not quite two years of age, on Friday last. The circumstances seemed to favor a suspicion that it had met its death by foul means. Accordingly Coroner Pyno was sent for to hold an inquest; and after a patient investigation by an intelligent jury, and a post mortem examination by Drs. Hockett and Millery, the following verdict was returned:

"The Jury, after due deliberation, from the evidence given on the inquiry into the cause of death of the late George Willson, are of opinion that the said George Willson, came to his death from the effects of a large piece of Potato getting into the upper part of his wind-pipe, thereby causing strangulation and death; and furthermore, the jury exonerate the mother of the child and every other person from any participation whatever in causing the death of the said George Willson."

The particulars of the case appear to be simply, that the mother told an older sister to give a piece of potato to her child to keep it quiet while she went about her work. The sister did so—cutting the potato in two—leaving the one part, while the little boy somehow got the piece given to him in his throat. It is a painful thing, and this circumstance should lead mothers to more carefulness.

Board of School Trustees.

Nov. 10, 1860.

A meeting of the Board took place this evening. All the members present. Mr. Caldwell in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

An account from Mr. Waite was ordered to be paid.

The Secretary said the object of the meeting to-night was to consider and decide upon the question of giving the principal Teacher, Mr. Alexander an increase of salary.

The Board seemed quite undecided how to act, and it was some minutes before an expression of opinion could be obtained. Finally the chairman called upon the Board rotatively.

Mr. Sutherland said, he believed the Board was convinced the School was well conducted; but the question was, whether the rate-payers were willing to give the increased demand. Individually, he was decidedly in favor of retaining him; but acting in his public capacity he did not feel justified in voting for the increase without an expression of opinion from the people who had to pay. The salary at present was very good—and the school apparatus was also good, which added materially to his means of imparting instruction. Taking into consideration the time necessarily employed in the discharge of his duties, it was about \$250 per day; but notwithstanding all this, individually he would be willing to go for the increase, if he thought the rate-payers would be satisfied—not without.

Mr. McCracken took precisely the same view as Mr. Sutherland. He would not be willing to sanction an increase of \$80 without an expression of opinion from the rate-payers. The salary was a good one and he would like to have Mr. Alexander remain.—By losing him, the Section, perhaps, would be a long time without his equal. The School House had every accommodation—the apparatus was excellent,—and we might go farther and fare worse for so good a teacher; but he could not vote for the increase without the sanction of the people.

Mr. Raper was very loth to part with the present teacher; but he thought the salary a good one as it was. He had talked with many of the rate-payers, and found them pretty equally divided on the question.

Mr. Roadhouse would not venture an opinion as he was one of the retiring Trustees.—He was prepared to vote when the question came up.

Mr. Trent said he would like to have some of them make a motion. He had made motions on other occasions but could get no second. Mr. Sutherland desired a public meeting to be called; but he (Mr. T.) could not see the utility of such a course. He felt that the rate-payers had confided to them the interests of the Section, and he was prepared to act at once for what he considered was for the best. Although there was no formal agreement, it was understood when Mr. Alexander was first engaged, if he got along to the satisfaction of the Board, that he was to have an increase of salary. Last year, the times were hard and the Section laboring under the difficulties of building, and he did not ask it; but as times are changed, he feels justified in asking for an increase. Besides, Mr. Alexander has an offer from another place, of the salary asked; and he was satisfied unless the demand was acceded to the teacher would leave. Mr. Sutherland stated the salary now amounted to \$250 per day for the time employed. It was all very well to make calculations of that sort; but it was well known he spent all his time. He could also make calculations, and state that the increase would only cost about 31 cents apiece for each rate-payer to raise the amount required. Personally, he was willing to tax himself \$5 per annum, sooner than allow Mr. Alexander to go. He was liked by the scholars and by the Section generally,—and his equal in imparting instruction could scarcely be found.

Mr. Sutherland—He was prepared to state as emphatically that he would not, without the sanction of the people.

Mr. Trent wanted to know what was the object of the meeting? It was to vote Mr. Alexander would either leave them or not have the Board unanimous. Public meetings had been held before, but never amounted to anything.

Mr. Sutherland could not see any substance in Mr. Trent's remarks. It was all very well to say it was only 31 cents a head, but it was the way it was paid. He (Mr. S.) took this course, so that they might vote Mr. Alexander fairly, and not have a change after the next election. Personally, he was very much interested in the School, and he was pleased to find Mr. Alexander liked the people and the scholars; but he could not find another case in the County where the

same salary was paid. Besides, how did they know but Mr. Alexander had made this proposition with the view of getting away? Mr. Trent was satisfied that he would be studying the interests of the rate-payers, in voting for retaining the teacher.

Serious Accident.

We regret to learn that Mr. Major Stephenson, of the Township of King, met with a serious accident on Tuesday last. It appears he was engaged in blasting some stones, and having drilled, loaded and prepared one, a slow match was set to it; but as it did not go off, after waiting a couple of hours, he returned and thought the fire had gone out.

In a few minutes more, however, the charge exploded. Fortunately, no very hard substances came in contact with Mr. Stephenson—although his face was considerably bruised, and it is thought he will have inflammation in his eyes. Stones flew in all directions, and the iron bar Mr. Stephenson was using was thrown some distance. We were informed by his medical attendant, yesterday, that he was doing as well as could be expected,—no fatal results being apprehended.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—As the time is near at hand when the Elections of this Municipality will be called upon to express, at the polls, their opinion of those to whom a year ago, they committed the stewardship of their affairs, will you permit me a brief space in your columns to express the views of many Electors on the subject.

If a majority of the Electors believe that our public servants have honestly and faithfully discharged their duties, to the best of their abilities, they will only be called upon to pass judgement upon their acts. If they are satisfied with their acts, then, I think, we should retain their services, and grant them a certificate, setting forth that they are good and faithful servants. A good servant should never be discharged so long as his services can be retained, for such servants are scarce. But to be a good servant it is requisite that he should be honest and capable. A man may be honest and stupid, or capable and dishonest. We have therefore to judge our servants as individuals, and to consider them in all their acts, that we may form an unprejudiced judgement.

I confess, Mr. Editor, at the outset, that for one, cannot sign their certificate of character, and in this I shall find a very large and very influential body of Electors to agree with me. I believe two-thirds of the Electors of this Municipality are of this mind. Should I, however, be in error in this estimate, I shall still reserve the right to change my opinion, but I believe to be wrong, may I may assist the judgement of such as have not had equal opportunities with myself of forming a correct opinion of many of the acts of this Council, is my purpose in writing this letter.

I begin with the assessment. In the first Council of this Municipality, a principle was adopted in the assessment of property, which strikes at the root of justice and equality. It was decreed by a majority of the Council, that all persons possessed of more than five acres of land should be assessed at \$40 per acre, irrespective of location and value. In the adoption of this most equitable principle, Mr. Geo. Bahe occupied the ground that it was unjust to nineteen-twentieths of the people of the village. He contended that all property should be taxed at its value, without discriminating as to quantity. He maintained that they had no power to make the poor man pay more proportion to his property than the rich; but it was overruled, and this principle adopted, the sole purpose of favoring a wealthy land owner, to the prejudice of the great body of rate-payers.

That the people may keep fresh in mind who were the men that first conceived and brought forth this inquiry, I will remind them that it originated with Mr. Davidson, at the suggestion of Mr. Sutherland, and was supported by Roe and Wallis. George Bahe stood alone in his opposition to it, but subsequently, Mr. Wallis saw also, and confessed the injustice he had been led into. We are therefore compelled to give him credit for acting conscientiously, and of hesitating, like an honest man, to repair the wrong he had unintentionally done.

The second Council was composed of Messrs. Smith, Hunter, Cook, Sutherland, Davidson and Smith. An attempt was made by the two former gentlemen to wipe out this wrong, but the introduction of Mr. Smith into the Council, and his union with Sutherland and Davidson, against them, gave the same principle still majority, and the injustice continued. Hunter assented to the five-acre rule, in getting the rate reduced, but nothing was done to induce the rate on land above five acres.

The people had become excited on the subject of taxation before the last election, and were determined to work (at the polls) their

sense of the injustice and partiality which had been shown by Mr. Bahe, to the Council, and all assented to the justice of the measure, that property should be assessed at its value, irrespective of quantity, and promised to support it if elected. Now, how have they kept their pledges?—why, Sir, they have not only repudiated their principles, but have actually increased the quantity of which the electors then complained. This question of taxation, Mr. Editor, I regard as a great issue, to be tried at the approaching election. It should therefore be understood by every rate-payer in the village. To make the matter more plain to such of your readers as have not thought much on the subject, perhaps I should briefly explain the principle upon which our assessment should be made. It is as follows:—All property is rated at one-half its actual value,—that is to say, a property worth \$500 is rated at \$250; and one worth \$1,000, at \$500, and so on. The rent of houses, shops, and places of business, is taken at the interest of the real value, at 6 per cent; hence, a store renting at \$500, is valued at \$1,000, (being twice the amount of the rent), and should be taxed at half that sum, or \$500. While the rent is not so high, the value of the property, the assessor is required by law to value the property, irrespective of the nominal rent paid, and rate it according to real value. This provision was introduced into the Municipal Act to prevent dishonest men from evading the law by pretending to let their premises for very much less than the sum they actually received.

Let us now point out to the electors how this principle has been respected by our public servants during the past year.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Sutherland have each 10 acres or more, in the heart of the village, worth from \$300 to \$400 per acre, according to situation. This land should be rated at from \$150 to \$200 per acre, or half the actual value. On the contrary, it is rated at only \$40. The Electors can now see why these gentlemen are so anxious to be in the Council, and to have their friend Mr. Davidson there, so long as they have the majority, nothing can be done to cure the evil. They are very willing to tax the laboring man on his small property, far beyond its real value, while they refuse to be taxed to one-half the value of their own. And yet these men are the servants of the people, whose confidence they have abused, and whose rights and interests they have so shamelessly disregarded.

Now look at the other side of the picture. Mr. John Ryan owns 2 acres in a less eligible situation, being further north and west than Mr. Smith's land, and more distant from the centre of business. This land is assessed at \$100, making its actual value \$200 per acre, while the four-acre tract is assessed at \$40, and worth at the lowest estimate \$600 per acre, and is assessed at only \$40—making the actual value \$180.—Why is this? I will tell you. Because Mr. Smith owns the four acres and Mr. Ryan the two acres. Mr. Smith not only consents to this outrageous wrong, but actually chuckles over his cunning in perpetrating it; and yet he is, by his friends, to be a most honorable man!

Again, Wm. Boucher owns 21 acres lying as an open common beyond Mill street, further north and worse situated in every respect than Mr. Sutherland's. It is rated at \$50 per acre, making its estimated real value \$100.—Mr. Sutherland's, which is really better worth \$300 than Boucher's \$100, is rated at \$40.—I can suppose for the sake of argument, that the assessment of \$50 is just, what shall we say of Sutherland's assessment, which should be on the same principle as \$150 instead of \$40? And yet Mr. Sutherland, knowing this to be unjust, not only consents to this fraud upon the public, but determinedly resists all change, and is supported in it by the present council. We say of this Triumvirate in the Council, that the three are joined together and ought not to be separated until the electors pass sentence upon them at the polls.

Provincial Association of Teachers.

Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—I was pleased to observe that at the last meeting of the York Teachers' Association, it was unanimously resolved that certificate measures be adopted for the organization of a Provincial Association, and that all who are interested in the matter are requested to attend a Convention, to be held in Toronto, on the 29th of December next, having for its object the consideration of measures necessary for the formation of such an Association.

It is time that some action be taken by the Teachers of Canada to identify themselves as a body for the promotion of the interests of their profession, and in my opinion, the only way of accomplishing this is by the united exertion of the Teachers themselves.

The science of teaching should be reduced, as much as possible, to a systematic pursuit, and as the grand object to be accomplished is the best method of imparting instruction, I believe the demonstrations of practical, experienced educators will do more in favor of this than any other course yet adopted in Canada.

In the United States, conventions are annually held by the Teachers and presided over by the most eminent educators of the country. All subjects of an educational character are discussed, and Teachers have the great privilege of benefiting by the experience of those whose success in this, one of the most laudable of all pursuits, have gained them a worldwide celebrity in connection with the great object of National Education. Similar associations exist in Scotland, and, I believe, in Prussia; and the happy results of such organizations lead me to hope that the Teachers of the Province will support the action of their brethren of York; and that every county, or even township, will endeavor to appoint delegates to represent themselves at the meeting in Toronto; so that a full attendance may indicate the universal approval of the measure, which has already received the sanction of many of our most eminent teachers, as for example, those of the Provincial Training School.

S.

Holland Landing, Nov. 12, 1860.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Canada.

Important despatch from Lord John Russell on Italian affairs—France's object in preventing the blockade of Gaeta—Capture of Capua—Success of the allied armies in China—The "Taku" fort taken—1,000 Tartars killed—Other Chinese forts surrendered.

HALIFAX, Nov. 13.

The Royal Mail Steamship Canada from Liverpool at 10 A. M., on the 3rd, via Queenstown, P. M. of the 4th, arrived at 1 P. M. to-day, and sailed at 3 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due on Wednesday night.

The North Briton sustained no damage through getting ashore at Bally Castle. It was stated that the Etos had been bought from the Comand Company for Japan's New York and Philadelphia lines. The Australian, screw, takes her place in the Guard mail line in December.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Wm. Denison is gazetted Governor of Madras.

The Daily News publishes the text of the despatch from Lord John Russell to the British Minister at Turin, dated October 27th.—

Lord John says the great questions which appear to the British Government to be at issue in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to release them from the government with which they were disappointed, and was assistance of his army? His Lordship says the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the King of Sardinia's Government do not feel bound in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reason for throwing off their allegiance, and cannot therefore blame the King of Sardinia. The despatch closes as follows: "Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of the people building up the edifice of their liberties and consolidating the work of their independence amid the changes and good wishes of Europe."

FRANCE.

It was believed in Paris that the object of France in preventing the blockade of Gaeta by sea is merely to facilitate the escape of the King of Naples, and to prevent complications, the French journals offer no explanation.

Two additional iron-clad frigates had been ordered by the French government.

The Paris bourse was firm and animated; rentes 79½ 35c.

According to Neapolitan accounts (which) was beaten by the Neapolitans with great loss at the Garigliano, some dispatches placing his loss as high as 2,000 killed and wounded, and 6 guns taken.

Official dispatches from Turin say those assertions are completely false. The Sardinians were not defeated at all.

Capua was attacked on the 1st, and capitulated on the following day. The Naples correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs as follows:

NAPLES, Friday.

Capua capitulated to-day and the troops leave with the honors of war; but lay down their arms at the Porta di Napoli of Capua; to-morrow they come to Naples. Naples is all illuminated and there are great rejoicings. An attack on Gaeta is shortly expected. It is learned via Turin that Admiral Persani had commenced and suspended firing on the Royalists near Gaeta.

Victor Emmanuel had crossed the Gaglianico.

WARSAW CONFERENCE.

A Berlin despatch says the three Powers agreed to decline any proposition for attending a Congress on the Italian question.

TURKEY.

At Aurora, on the 10th instant, Emma, youngest daughter of Mrs. Fredrick Long—aged 15 months.

New Advertisements.

Cash for Pork!
THE Subscriber will pay the highest CASH PRICE for any quantity of **GOOD PORK**, delivered at his Grocery Store, corner of Main and Mill Streets.
JAMES NIXON.
Newmarket, Nov. 15, 1880.

TO LET.
THE White Cottage at the Corner of Prospect Street and Irvine's Lane. Apply to Mrs. MURPHY, near the premises, or to Dr. BENTLEY, Newmarket.
November 13, 1880.

Cattle Astray!
CAME upon the premises of the undersigned, at Aurora, 2nd Concession of Whitechurch, near Newmarket.
Four Young Cattle, Two of them Steers and two Heifers, coming 8 years old. The owner is requested to prove property—pay charges, and take the animals away.
ROBERT BRIGLEY.
Newmarket, Nov. 15, 1880.

SHEEP ASTRAY!
CAME upon the farm of the undersigned, Lot No. 27, in the 5th Con. of Whitechurch, in the month of June last, two Sheep—Ewe and Lamb. The owner is requested to prove property pay charges and take the animals away.
JOHN LUNDY.
Whitechurch, Nov. 14, 1880.

Valuable Farm for Sale!
THE undersigned offers for sale that valuable Farm, being the West Half of Lot No. 23, in the 10th Con. of Whitechurch—most elegantly situated. There is a good state of cultivation. There is an excellent **BRICK DWELLING HOUSE**, **NEW FRAME BARN** and other out-buildings, erected; and a good Orchard planted. A capital stream of water runs through the farm, and altogether is considered a very desirable property.
Terms—Reasonable. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH GOULD.
Whitechurch, Nov. 13, 1880.

90 Acres Cleared.
And under a good state of cultivation. There is an excellent **BRICK DWELLING HOUSE**, **NEW FRAME BARN** and other out-buildings, erected; and a good Orchard planted. A capital stream of water runs through the farm, and altogether is considered a very desirable property.
Terms—Reasonable. Apply on the premises.
JOSEPH GOULD.
Whitechurch, Nov. 13, 1880.

FARM FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for Sale, that excellent farm, consisting of **200 ACRES**, fifty of which are cleared and under good cultivation, being Lot 33, in the 7th Con. of Whitechurch. There is a good comfortable **LOG HOUSE**, and a new **FRAME BARN** erected on the premises—altogether with other out-buildings. The farm is well watered, and is considered a very desirable property.
For Terms and particulars apply to John Biglin, Newmarket; or the subscriber on the premises.
GEORGE BIGHAM.
Whitechurch, November 14, 1880.

NOTES STOLEN!

A L. persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or cashing the one made by John Wesley of Whitechurch, in favor of Hannah Bigley for the sum of \$300, dated April 1859, payable April 1861.
The other made by William Hardy in favor of Thomas Deacon of Aurora, for the sum of \$17.00, dated September 1860, payable October 1860.
The above notes were stolen from the dwelling of the subscriber on Sunday 4th November instant 1880.
HANNAH BIGLEY.
Dated Whitechurch, November 10th, 1880.

CAUTION!

LOST about Six Months back, a Note due on or about the 15th January, 1859, given by Russell Morton and Nelson Sherwood, in favor of Peter Morton or bearer, for \$100.
Parties are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating said Note—payment thereof having been made to the said Peter Morton.
Georgina, November 15, 1880.

Building Lots for Sale, in NEWMARKET.

THE undersigned offers for Sale those very eligible building lots, on Main St., directly opposite the Printing Office, consisting of about one-quarter of an Acre each; together with
TWO LOTS
Facing on Mill Street—on which is erected a large **FRAME DWELLING HOUSE**, containing 9 large Rooms and Kitchen, with other conveniences. This property will be sold at a sacrifice, as the subscriber is desirous of removing from this section of country.
For terms and further particulars, apply at the Printing Office, or of
THOS. CONRON.
Newmarket, November 15, 1880.

FOR PORK.

New & Old Practice of Medicine Combined.

G. A. CARSON, M. D.,
WOULD most respectfully announce that he has permanently located in
TORONTO.
For the purpose of treating all Diseases incident to the human system.
Dr. Carson would say that he is a Graduate of one of the best Eclectic Medical Colleges in the United States; has attended the University of McGill College, Montreal; also, the University of Victoria College, of which he is a Graduate; and has attended several of the best Hospitals on the Continent. With great success, he has been practicing of his mode of treating diseases of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Nerves, Chronic Diseases, Female Complaints, and all in the country.
He would inform those unacquainted with the **ECLECTIC PRACTICE**, that his Medicines are Principally from the Vegetable Kingdom, as they are best adapted to Chronic Diseases, and are not attended with Jaundice, Dropsy, or any Eruptive Diseases, nor with any other or no pay.
Dr. Carson, Communications addressed Dr. Carson, (Post Paid) will be promptly attended to.
Office: Pantechnicon Building, 45 King St. West. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M., after which he may be found at his residence, 119 Church Street.
Toronto, Nov. 15, 1880.

R. B. JOY,
BARBER, HAIR-DRESSER, &c.,
Main Street, Newmarket.

RAZORS, Scissors, Knives, &c., Ground and set, on the spot and to order.
Newmarket, November 15, 1880.

TO BUILDERS.

ADDRESSED to AMOS DOAN, Newmarket, P.O. Market. Tenders for School House, will be received for the erection of a **SCHOOL HOUSE**, in School Section No. 9, Township of King, until 12 o'clock, noon.
On SATURDAY the 17th instant.
No Tender will be accepted unless it every way satisfactory.
Plans and Specifications may be seen at Amos Doan's, on Lot No. 25, in the 2nd Con. of King, until the above date.
AMOS DOAN,
MARK HUGHES, Trustees.
King, Nov. 8th, 1880.

REFRESHMENT

READING ROOMS,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

THE undersigned having leased the premises formerly occupied by the Rev. Rev. Printing Office, and having refitted the same, begs to announce that he and after
Monday next he will open Refreshment and Reading Rooms, and keep constantly on hand
Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, &c., &c.; Hot Coffee, Cigars, &c.
J. JOHN CULVERWELL.
Newmarket, 8th, 1880.

The Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada.

THE ABOVE COMPANY HAVE RECEIVED funds to loan on improved farms and first class city properties.
Loans are made for the period of five years, with privilege of renewal at expiry of that time under certain conditions.
The rate of interest is 8 per cent, in advance; and the total expenses of obtaining a loan need not exceed 4 per cent, excepting in cases where the title may be encumbered or complicated, and the security distant.
Forms of application and further information can be obtained from the Appraisers in each district, or on application by letter to the Office of the Company.
JOHN PATON,
Commissioner.
A. ARMSTRONG, Esq.,
Appraiser, Lloydstown.
All applications by mail must be prepaid.
Kingston, Nov. 1, 1880.

CAUTION!

WHEREAS my wife, Mary Ann Harmon, having left my bed and board without cause or provocation, all persons are hereby forbidden to trust or harbor her on my account, as I will not be responsible for any debt she may contract.
JOSEPH HARMAN.
King, Nov. 1st, 1880.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that a **MEETING OF FREEHOLDERS** of the County of York will be held in the Court House at Newmarket, on Wednesday, the 28th day of Nov., at 2 p. m., for the purpose of organizing the Beaver Fire Insurance Association, under the Acts 6 W. IV, c. 18—19 V, c. 120—20 V, c. 71—and 22 V, c. 16.
(SIGNED)
Wm. Hilliard, J. Dunsmuir,
J. B. Smith, J. R. Arnold,
Joseph Jackson, Robert Reynolds,
John W. Wright, Anna Wright,
J. W. Wright, J. K. Patonbridge.

FARMING LANDS AND VILLAGE LOTS FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale that well-known and very excellent **FARM**, situated in the 2nd Con. of East Gwillimbury, part of Lot No. 13, consisting of **75 Acres**, 65 of which are tilled, well fenced, and under a good state of cultivation. There is one of the best **BARN**s in the Township erected upon it, and a good comfortable **HOUSE** and other Outbuildings.
Also, **25 Acres**, being part of Lot No. 10, in the 2nd Con., all cleared and under good cultivation.
Also, **5 Acres**, of a Park Lot, in the 6th Con., being part of Lot 15, beautifully situated; together with **Two Village Lots**, in the newly incorporated Village of Holland Landing.
Terms Reasonable. For particulars apply to the undersigned, if by letter, prepaid, at Aurora, or to the undersigned, if by letter, prepaid, at Aurora, or to the undersigned, if by letter, prepaid, at Aurora, or to the undersigned, if by letter, prepaid, at Aurora.

IN CHANCERY.

Between ROBERT JAMES, the younger, WILLIAM McLESTER, and JAMES McLESTER, Plaintiffs,
vs.
JAMES McLESTER, SAMUEL McLESTER, and JOHN McLESTER, Defendants.
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Auction Rooms, in the City of Toronto, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Chancery, made in this cause, dated the 6th day of Decr. 1879, and of an Order dated the 16th day of Oct. 1880, with the application of the Hon. J. G. Spence, one of the Vice-Chancellors.
ON THE 1ST DAY OF DEC'R, 1880.
At Twelve of the Clock, noon.
All that certain parcel of
Land and premises, situate, lying, and being
IN THE TOWN OF NEWMARKET,
in the Township of Whitechurch, in the County of York, and Province of Canada; being composed of LOT NO. FIVE, on the West side of Prospect Street, in said town of Newmarket, as shown on the W. A. Clark's Plan, being 50 feet on Prospect St., by 120 feet in depth, with a good
Frame Dwelling-House,
(Two stories high), and large **FRAM WORK-SHOP** in the rear thereof.
TERMS OF SALE:
The purchaser to pay a deposit of Ten per Cent, upon account of the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance thereof to be paid, with interest from the day of sale—in one month thereafter; and in all other respects the Conditions of Sale are the standing Conditions of the Court of Chancery.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained of the undersigned, at his Chambers, Toronto, and at the Office of
J. HENRY INCE, Barrister, York Chambers, Toronto.
JAMES BOULTON, Barrister, Toronto;
and ECCLES & CAIRNS, Barristers, Toronto.
JAMES BOULTON, for Defendant;
J. HENRY INCE, Plaintiff's Solicitor.
Toronto, Oct. 1880.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.
THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.
It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
To Married Ladies
It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
CAUTION.
These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but if every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Pains of the Stomach, Flatulency, the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Hysteria, Sick Headache, White, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system; these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully read.
A bottle containing 50 pills, and enclosed with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for 21 and 42 packages stamps.
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada:
J. MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.
NORTHIROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for the Canadian
For sale by:
H. W. ROGERS, Newmarket,
G. DOAN & Co., Sharon,
Wm. Moore, Brownsville,
H. D. ELLIS, Lloydstown.
Nov. 1, 1880.

REMOVAL!

JOHN WILSON,
HAS REMOVED to his NEW SHOP, opposite the North American Hotel, where will be found a general Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,
Give a call. No charge for inspection.
Newmarket, Nov. 1st, 1880.

10 Barrels Currants, JUST RECEIVED AT T. A. HARTON'S.

And will be sold cheaper than ever.
Newmarket, Nov. 1, 1880.

FARM FOR SALE.

CONSISTING of the West Half of Lot No. 20, in the 6th Con. of Whitechurch—six miles from Aurora. Apply to the subscriber, at Dr. Hunter's, Newmarket.
EDWIN HUNTER.
Newmarket, Oct. 11, 1880.

Millinery Goods!

Fall Styles in Great Variety!
MISS MAGUIRE
RETURNING thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, begs respectfully to intimate to her friends and customers generally, that she has received her Fall Stock of **MILLINERY GOODS!**
Embracing a large and varied Assortment of FINE HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., &c.
A large Stock at very low prices, varying from \$1.50 to \$20. Constantly on hand.
BONNETS, RIBBONS,
And a general assortment of Millinery Goods.
Five Per Cent. Discount for Cash!
Intending purchasers would do well to call and examine her Stock before selecting elsewhere.
Main Street, adjoining the Post Office.
Newmarket, Oct. 18, 1880.

Furs! Furs!

JUST received a large and varied assortment, for Ladies, Gents and Youth, at
BOGART, PADFIELD & CO.'S.
Newmarket, Oct. 25, 1880.

ENGLISH CHEMICALS

General Drugs and Medicines!
DR. BENTLEY
HAS always in stock a complete assortment of the above, all of which are warranted genuine. Persons requiring Medicines which can be relied on will do well to call, as they may depend on obtaining what they need and obtaining it fresh, pure and at a
REASONABLE PRICE!
PURE COD LIVER OIL.
The Hypophosphorus of Lime, Soda and Iron, Quinine, Marsh's Indian Root Pill, Vermifuge, and a supply of Botanic Medicines just received. Also, Trusses, Syringes, Sponges, &c., &c.
Physicians and Dealers Supplied on Liberal Terms.
The Drug Store, Corner of Main and Water Streets, Newmarket, Aug. 4, 1880.

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It moderates all excesses and removes all obstructions from whatever cause, and a speedy cure may be relied on.
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G. DOAN & Co., Sharon,
Wm. Moore, Brownsville,
H. D. ELLIS, Lloydstown.
Nov. 1, 1880.

Picture Gallery!

RETURNING thanks for the liberal support conferred since opening their **PICTURE GALLERY**, the undersigned, respectfully intimates to the Ladies of Newmarket and public generally, that in addition to her usual stock, she has added an excellent assortment of
JEWELLERY
Consisting, in part, of Bracelets, Pins and Fancy Brooches, Ear-Rings, Full sets of Cameos, Wedding and Fancy Rings, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, and the latest and most fashionable articles not elsewhere, which will be sold cheap.
Life-Like Pictures Taken as Usual.
Rooms—apposite Bogart, Padfield & Co.'s—open from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.
SUSAN MCGAULD.
Newmarket, Aug. 28, 1880.

Stoves! Stoves!

PREPARE FOR WINTER!!
BILLINGTON & FORSYTH,
RESPECTFULLY intimate to the citizens of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have now on hand a general assortment of
Cooking, Bar, Parlor and Office Stoves, Embracing all the New Patterns and Designs.
—ALSO—
AGRICULTURAL FURNACES—
One of which every Farmer ought to purchase.
ELI G. IRVING, Agent.
Old Stand, Water-st.,
Newmarket, Oct. 8, 1880.

Wanted to Rent,

A FARM of one or two hundred acres, with about fifty acres of arable land, with a good barn and house. The vicinity of Newmarket preferred. Apply to the office, or to
J. H. M. G.,
Newmarket P. O.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1880.

Farm for Sale!

87 ACRES of Good Land—a piece of which is cleared, being part of Lot No. 11, in Lake Concession, North Gwillimbury. For further particulars apply to Mr. GRIEVE, Newmarket. EP. All letters to be Post-Paid.
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1880.

TO BE HAD at the Grocery Store of the Subscriber, corner of Mill and Main Street, during the season, the celebrated Canned Oysters, in Keg and Can.
JAMES NIXON.
Newmarket, Oct. 4, 1880.

J. W. KEETON, Watch & Clock Maker.

Begs respectfully to announce to the citizens of NEWMARKET,
And surrounding country, that he has opened a shop, in the building adjoining Mr. Hatcher's Wheelright Shop, where, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and
To merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, and all kinds of Fancy Articles carefully repaired and Warranted.
The best reference can be given on application.
Barton, May 23rd, 1880.

WANTED!

500,000 BUSHELS WHEAT, FOR which the Highest Price in Cash will be paid by
E. HOLLINGSHEAD,
At the Rail Road Depot;
T. A. HARTON,
Main-street,
Newmarket, Nov. 5th, 1880.

AXES! AXES!

BOGART, PADFIELD & Co.,
HAVE now on hand DO MOTT'S celebrated Axes—the only ones warranted, now manufactured in Canada.
Newmarket, Oct. 22, 1880.

Imported Leicester Ram.

A FINE Bred will be taken for the season at half a dollar each.
Apply to
H. WILLCOCKS,
Lot No. 20, 4th Con.
East Gwillimbury, Nov. 1, 1880.

REMOVAL!

JOHN WILSON,
HAS REMOVED to his NEW SHOP, opposite the North American Hotel, where will be found a general Stock of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.,
Give a call. No charge for inspection.
Newmarket, Nov. 1st, 1880.

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It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.
CAUTION.
These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but if every other time, and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.
In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Pains of the Stomach, Flatulency, the Heart, Loss of Sleep, Hysteria, Sick Headache, White, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system; these pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.
Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully read.
A bottle containing 50 pills, and enclosed with the Government Stamp of Great Britain, can be sent post free for 21 and 42 packages stamps.
Sole Agents for the United States and Canada:
J. MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.
NORTHIROP & MOSES, Newcastle, C. W.,
General Agents for the Canadian
For sale by:
H. W. ROGERS, Newmarket,
G. DOAN & Co., Sharon,
Wm. Moore, Brownsville,
H. D. ELLIS, Lloydstown.
Nov. 1, 1880.

Picture Gallery!

RETURNING thanks for the liberal support conferred since opening their **PICTURE GALLERY**, the undersigned, respectfully intimates to the Ladies of Newmarket and public generally, that in addition to her usual stock, she has added an excellent assortment of
JEWELLERY
Consisting, in part, of Bracelets, Pins and Fancy Brooches, Ear-Rings, Full sets of Cameos, Wedding and Fancy Rings, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, and the latest and most fashionable articles not elsewhere, which will be sold cheap.
Life-Like Pictures Taken as Usual.
Rooms—apposite Bogart, Padfield & Co.'s—open from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m.
SUSAN MCGAULD.
Newmarket, Aug. 28, 1880.

Stoves! Stoves!

PREPARE FOR WINTER!!
BILLINGTON & FORSYTH,
RESPECTFULLY intimate to the citizens of Newmarket and surrounding country, that they have now on hand a general assortment of
Cooking, Bar, Parlor and Office Stoves, Embracing all the New Patterns and Designs.
—ALSO—
AGRICULTURAL FURNACES—
One of which every Farmer ought to purchase.
ELI G. IRVING, Agent.
Old Stand, Water-st.,
Newmarket, Oct. 8, 1880.

Wanted to Rent,

A FARM of one or two hundred acres, with about fifty acres of arable land, with a good barn and house. The vicinity of Newmarket preferred. Apply to the office, or to
J. H. M. G.,
Newmarket P. O.
Newmarket, Sept. 27, 1880.

Farm for Sale!

87 ACRES of Good Land—a piece of which is cleared, being part of Lot No. 11, in Lake Concession, North Gwillimbury. For further particulars apply to Mr. GRIEVE, Newmarket. EP. All letters to be Post-Paid.
Newmarket, Sept. 6, 1880.

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LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND!

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of the LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND was held at the Head Office on the 17th July 1880, in terms of the Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Sir Archibald Hope, of Craighall and Piche, was, in the Chair.
The following are the principal items in the Directors' Report, submitted to the Meeting:—
During the year ending 31st April last, the Association for New Assurances—1429 for £241,935 stg. Of which the Transactions—1177 for £31,820 stg. were also purchased on 14—£7142 stg. The Annual Income from Premiums, and Interest on Investments, is £163,177 stg. The Accumulated Fund amounts to £245,501 stg. The Dividend amongst the assured will continue under the year 1880, to be £125,000 stg. The Total Assurances Transacted since the commencement of the Business is shown in the following Table:—

5th April, 1823	25th April, 1823	25th April, 1823
1845	610	3,743
1846	1,193	3,743
1847	3,876	1,712
1848	7,015	2,705
1849	18,327	5,284
1850	13,327	5,284

The New Assurances for the last Eight Years have been, on the average, 1071, for £264,000 sterling per annum.
The Policy Holders entitled to participate in the Profits during the Year ending 31st April 1881, will be called on to pay 624 per cent. of their Premiums, that is 12s. 6d. per £5—the difference of 7s. 6d. per £1 being to be met by the Profits allocated for the year.
The Assurance Society has been certified, as usual, by the Auditor, after a minute and continuous audit of the Accounts and

